

W. P. Fisher

Winters Advocate



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NO. 4.

The Winters Advocate.

DR. W. C. HARDING.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Subscription Office:
On Main Street, between Railroad and First,
Winters, Yolo County, Cal.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By mail, post paid, per annum, in advance, \$3.00
Six months, in advance, \$1.50
Three months, in advance, \$1.00

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One square, one line, one week, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, 50 cts.
One column, four weeks, \$10.00
Half column, four weeks, \$5.00
A discount of ten percent, when paid in advance.
Special rates for advertising in the "Winters Advocate" will be made on application.

JOB WORK neatly executed.
Address all communications for publication, or
orders for printing, and advertisements, to the
"Winters Advocate," care of the publisher,
Dr. W. C. Harding, Winters.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. T. BELL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania,
has been practicing in Winters, and now
offers his services to the afflicted who may need his
Office at residence, on Russell Street, bet. Railroad
and First Streets.

E. R. BUSH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
WOODLAND, CAL.
Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts,
Jy18-17

F. E. BAKER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE—At the Court House, Woodland,
Jy18-17

D. E. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SACRAMENTO,
Jy18-17

C. H. GAROUTTE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE,
District Attorney Yolo County.

WIN. J. DAVIS,
Official Shorthand Reporter of the 6th
Judicial Court,
SACRAMENTO AND YOLO COUNTIES
OFFICE—Court House Sacramento.

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND,
OFFICE—Main Street, near Ryan & Co's Drug
Store, between 2nd and 3rd Sts., Woodland, Cal.
Jy18-17

W. A. HUGHSON, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—Over Capital Bank, Corner 3rd and Fourth
Streets, Woodland. Telephone 11. Office hours, 10 a. m. to
5 p. m., 6 to 8 in the evening.

DR. J. N. HOGDEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
Full Sets Teeth on Gold Plate, \$100.
OFFICE—Over Thomas & Bidwell's Grocery
Store, near the Bank, WOODLAND, CAL.
Jy18-17

W. H. ROBINSON,
DENTIST,
RESIDENCE, SUSUN.
WILL BE IN
WINTERS one-fourth of the time
See Local Notices. Jy18-17

CAPITAL HOTEL,
WOODLAND.
HAVING purchased, thoroughly renovated and re-
furnished this old and favorite home through out,
the patronage of the traveling and resident public
is respectfully solicited.

GOOD BOARDING AND COMFORT-
ABLE ROOMS.
AT REASONABLE PRICES by the DAY or WEEK.
The table will be supplied with the best of the market
articles.

No Chinese Cooks Employed.
Free BUS to and from all passenger trains.
MATT. TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Jy18-17

J. B. POCKMAN & CO.
FIRST STREET
LIVERY STABLES
(Rear of Freeman & Co's Store),
WOODLAND, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS TURN-OUTS, MODER-
ATE CHARGES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO BOARDING
HORSES.

A Mammoth Carriage and Feed Yard attached for
the accommodation of Large Teams.

DR. W. C. HARDING,

DENTIST

Main office at Residence on Solano St., Suisun,
Solano Co., Cal.

Branch offices at

VACAVILLE,

and WINTERS.

Administered for the painless

Extraction of Teeth.

FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS, ONLY. SOLICITED.

Address all communications to office at
Suisun.

CRAFT HOTEL,
Main Street.

JOHN JACOBS, - - Prop'r.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Fashionable Dressmaker.

Mrs. John Webber.

THE WELL KNOWN
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,
Has Removed to

A. Alexander's White House,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Where she is prepared to make Dresses of all
kinds in the LATEST STYLES. She does her
work neatly and promptly, and at reasonable prices.
All orders from the country, for Dress Goods
or Trimmings, will receive prompt attention.
Jy18-17

BROWN'S
Livery and Feed Stable,
First and Baker Sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ON HAND

DAY AND NIGHT.

Horses Boarded by Day or Month
AT REASONABLE RATES.
ST. BROWN, Prop'r.

WINE AND BILLIARD
Parlors,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

ABE MORRIS, - - Proprietor.

Choice Wines, Cigars and Cigars.

TWO FINE NEW BILLIARD TABLES HAVE
JUST BEEN SET UP.

Give me a call.

A Story of Chinese Love.

The festive Ah Goo,
And two Hay, the fair—
They met, and the two
Concluded to pair.

They "spooned" in the way
That most lovers do,
And Ah Goo kissed two Hay,
And two Hay kissed Ah Goo.

Said the festive Ah Goo,
As his heart swelled with pride,
"No keep like you—
You heap be my bride."

And she, looking down
And smiling so pretty,
Twice she smiled and frown,
Gently murmured, "You bet."

A Bit of Experience.

BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.

It is no uncommon thing for one to
write one's experience in this, that
and the other. Agricultural papers
are filled with accounts of the different
farms, and our thrifty housewives of
ten write to the *Transcript* about the
pleasures and trials of housekeeping.

Why shouldn't the school teacher write
his experience?

Perhaps it might serve to correct
the mistaken idea some people, espe-
cially parents, seem to have, that teach-
ing their little darlings the "hills of
knowledge" is nothing but a pleasure.

Well, at the age of sixteen, having
conquered much the same idea, I hired
out in a country town, which, for con-
venience, we will call Danton, to teach
for the fabulous sum of one dollar and
fifty cents each week, with the agreement
to board around.

On the morning of the twenty-fifth
day of April, no matter what year, a
very mysterious-looking young lady
might have been seen standing on the
steps of the small building which the
citizens of said district called the
"schoolhouse."

She was, for but six had made their
appearance. That person was myself,
Esther Hopeful.

After waiting some time I inquired
of the oldest girl why more had not come,
and was very much astonished at her
answer that they were all there.

As soon as I recovered from my
surprise I rang the bell, concluding
that the proper way to commence a
school.

My scholars seated themselves in one
corner of the schoolroom and I took my
stand before them, trying to look as
dignified as possible, and assigned them
their lessons for the day, when I sud-
denly found myself out of employment
and was obliged to wait for them to
learned.

After waiting the longest
half hour I ever experienced, I heard
two recitations, then happening to think
I had but two more to hear during the
forenoon, and realizing that it would
not do to dismiss school at eleven o'clock
or even at half past eleven, as the peo-
ple of Danton were very particular
about the time the teacher spent in the
schoolroom, I seated myself and waited
perhaps fifteen minutes (it seemed an
hour to me), then called the next
class. I made the recitation as long as
I could, though not having had much
experience killing time it did not take
many minutes. Then I waited again
until ten minutes before twelve, heard
my last class, and dismissed school at
twelve.

Telling my scholars to come again at
one, I started on foot for my boarding
place, which was situated nearly a mile
from the schoolhouse. When I arrived
there I was welcomed into the kitchen
by Mrs. Green, the lady of the house,
who informed me, before I had fairly
laid aside my hat and shawl, that I
must take my dinner with me hereafter,
as Jacob, her husband, must have his
dinner exactly at twelve o'clock, and
that I could not keep the table in the
floor to wait for me. Being of an
obliging disposition, for three weeks,
during the whole time I boarded there,
I took my luncheon, wrapped in a piece
of brown paper, with me in the morn-
ing and ate it at the schoolhouse at
noon.

I returned to my school at one o'clock,
spent the afternoon in much the same
manner as I had the forenoon, dismissed
again at four o'clock, and returned to
my boarding place, feeling a little dis-
couraged and a good deal homesick.

Mrs. Green informed me one morning
that she thought the people in the dis-
trict would be better satisfied if I would
have an intermission of only one half
hour at noon and dismiss my school
earlier at night. Wishing to please
the people, if possible, I did so. The
second day afterward the agent came
to me and complained that I was not
giving the children half time enough
to rest and said he wanted me to give
them an hour and a half. As his word
was law, the time was changed again,
much to the disgust of Mrs. Green.

I learned a valuable lesson from this,
that it is impossible to please every body,
and ever afterwards I have endeavored
to please myself first, then I am sure
that one at least is suited.

After I had stopped two weeks and
three days in Mrs. Green's family (I
will explain later that five days was
considered a week, for I was expected
to go home every Friday night and not
return until Monday morning), Mrs.
Green told me that they had boarded
their last, lacking one meal, and that
she would send my dinner to school,
but at eight I must go up to Seth
Brown's and take my supper, they hav-
ing agreed to "board" next.

I went accordingly, and was there
made welcome by Mrs. Brown, a very
pleasant lady, who seemed to imagine
that I was as much interested in the
doings of the neighborhood as she was,
and every night I was obliged to listen
to a long recital about the peculiarities
of Mrs. Green, Smith, or somebody
else. Excepting this I liked Mrs.
Brown very much.

When I had boarded there the exact

number of days, I was dismayed by an
other call from the "agent," who in-
formed me that I had not boarded long
enough with Mrs. Green, that I must
go back there and take five meals. He
said he had seen Samantha (Mrs. Green)
and she had agreed, after making con-
siderable talk, to let me come back. I
went very reluctantly, and found Mrs.
Green in no very good humor. In the
course of the evening she remarked
that she thought my scholars spent too
much time in reading and geography,
and that she wanted her sons to drop
these branches and attend more to
"rithmetic."

I remembered the lesson I had re-
ceived the first of the term, and told
her that I should manage my school to
suit myself.

This course roused her rather un-
governable temper, so she kept Peter
and Jimmy at home for the rest of the
term, saying if they couldn't study
"rithmetic" they should not study any-
thing. I will say here that Mrs. Green
had never visited the school, and knew
nothing of my management, except
what the boys told her; that was, of
course, school as seen by children's
eyes.

When I found I had lost two scholars
I began to wonder if it would not be
better to pay more attention to parents
than to the trifles that at first had
so annoyed me, and each day patiently
taught my little school of four scholars,
whom I had learned to love, and every
night I studied to find something to
keep them and myself employed during
the day.

My troubles were now at an end for
that term. I now had pleasant board-
ing places, and my little four grew to
be models of good behavior, obeying
my every command and learning their
lessons each day.

At the end of the term I was delig-
ated by the approbation of the school
committee, whose only objection was
that I had kept my scholars too still.
That day I bid farewell to Danton, and
although I had decided to keep on
teaching, it is needless to say my ideas
on this subject were somewhat changed.
I have never since looked upon school
teaching as a pleasure.—*Portland Trans-*

cript.

A TRANSPARENT BODY.—Merry col-
lege jest:
Your professor has given you some
elementary instruction as to bodies?

"Yes, sir. What is a transparent
body?"
(Silence) would reflect no dis-
order upon a Trappist or a deaf mute."

"Well, what is a transparent body?"
"Don't you know?"
"Of course I do; I recollect the
words in the book. A transparent
body—is—is"

"It's a body through which you can
see light. Now give me an example of
a transparent body?"
"A look."

"A look?"
"Yes, sir; you can see light through
the keyhole."

A lecturer on natural history was
called upon the other day to pay for a
live rabbit which he had in a basket in
a railway car, and which the conductor
said would be charged the same as a
dog. The lecturer vainly explained
that he was going to use the rabbit in
his lecture, and that he was about to
give it in another town, and indignantly
taking a small live tortoise from his
pocket, said, "you'll be telling me next
that this is a dog, and that I must pay
for it also." The conductor went for
superior orders, and on his return de-
livered this lecture on natural history:
"Cats are dogs, rabbits are dogs, but a
tortoise is a hussar." The professor had
to pay dog fare for the rabbit.

BEEF LOAF.—One and one-half pounds
of beef-steak, chopped very fine and
seasoned with salt, pepper, and onion,
two cups of rolled
crackers (fine); one cup of cold water;
one-half cup of butter; salt and pepper
to suit the taste; bake till done.

The coarsest father gains a new im-
pulse to labor from the moment of his
baby's birth; he searches for it when it
awakes, and yet it is with him all the
time. Every stroke he strikes is for
his child.—*T. W. Higginson.*

A Kentucky farmer writes to the
local newspapers, complaining of the
low price of dairy produce, and ad-
vising that the farmers should not
sell their milk at a loss, but should
sell it at a profit. He says: "I don't pay for the
milk and the cream of the milk."

TOMATO OMELET.—Take three large
tomatoes, peel and cut fine; stew till
soft, adding salt and pepper to suit
the taste, and a small piece of butter, and stir
in three eggs just as you take it from
the fire.

The wheat crop is set by the Agricul-
tural Bureau at 160,000,000 bushels, the
largest ever known by 50,000,000, and
valued at \$100,000,000 for export; corn
crop, 4,800,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop of Minnesota, Iowa,
Wisconsin and Kansas, in 1875 yielded
93,000,000 bushels; in 1876, 61,000,000,
and in 1877, 117,000,000.

The vineyards near Bordeaux, France,
yield a million hogsheads of wine an-
nually, of which one hundred thousand
are made into brandy.

North Carolina claims the greatest
vegetable curiosity—an apple growing
on a grape vine.

London sends out by rail-road over
10,000 persons employed as pickers in
the hop districts.

The Pedometer.

One of the most curious little instru-
ments lately brought out by Tiffany &
Co. is the pedometer, a small machine
about the size of a watch, which you
carry in your pocket to denote the dis-
tance you travel on foot or ride on
horseback. It is a very accurate ma-
chine. A friend of mine put one in his
pocket the other day, and walked from
the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Central
Park and back. Strange to say, it
marked the distance as accurately as a
horseback could measure it. The little
machine works this way: It tells the
number of steps you take, or that your
horse takes, during any given time. To
get the length of these steps you take
an average. That is, you walk 200 feet;
then count the number of steps; divide
the number of inches traveled by the
number of steps, and you will have the
length of your average step. Then set
the pedometer, and start.

The other morning a young married
lady, Mrs. W., who had an idea that
her husband was "larking" it too much
when he ought to be in his office attend-
ing to business, put a pedometer in his
pocket-book. Kissing his wife good-
bye, the innocent husband snatched out
the stage for his down-town office.

In the stage he met a dashing
widow, who took him up to Central
Park to see the animals, or rather to
carry on a flirtation on some of those
breezy seats, modest with woodbine
and ivy.

After promading through
the park, visiting the seals, the os-
triches, the baby lions, and the mu-
seum, the sentimental husband returned
home.

"A ducky, where have you been—
you look all tired out?" asked the wife,
as she kissed him as usual.

"Oh, down to the office; the same
old drudgery. Oh, pet, I'm so glad to
get back to my little wife."

"Did you take the stage to the door,
sweet?" asked the wife, tenderly.

"Yes, love; and I was too tired to
walk home. Why I never went out to
lunch; I was so busy."

"Just sat and wrote all day, darling,
didn't you?"

"Yes, darling, all day long. Oh, I'm
so tired."

"Let me see your pocket-book, pre-
cious," continued his wife; "I want to
put something in it. I think you open-
ed it and took out the little pedometer."

"Oh Edward!" she screamed, as she
held it up.

"What, Caroline?"

"Why here you've traveled eleven
miles since morning. Where have you
been? How could you? O, you wicked,
bad man, to deceive your wife so!"

"Don't but me, Edward? You've been
walking around all day. You couldn't
have been near the office. I'm going
home to my mother; I won't live with
you another day. Now, who was she?"

"Who was the lady?"

"Why, Caroline, I met Mrs. Swope,
our clergyman's wife, and—"

"No, no, no, she's been with me all
day! Oh, Edward!" and then she
burst into tears.

That night that poor, heart-broken
husband swore by all the pedometers
in heaven or earth that he'd never lie
to his wife again. He even took a pew
in the church next to his mother-in-
law, and every Sunday we can now see
him with a pedometer in his pocket
measuring his way to church.—*Elit Per-*

kins in Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE HORSE THAT TOOK A RIDE.—Yes-
terday afternoon an animal of the street
was taken by the City Hall was
slowly going up D street, between Third
street and the Lincoln statue, one of the
horses used by the company to assist
the car horses up the steep grade and
point named, for some cause, left his
station at Third street and followed
after the car, which contained a number
of passengers, and among them several
ladies. Being a pretty quick stepper
he overtook the car, and immediately
mounting its fore feet upon the step
of the car, so far as to rest his hind
feet on the back step, and thus ro-
vered several rods, to the consternation
of the passengers and amusement of
outside spectators. The driver of the
car stopped it to try to make his un-
lucky animal get down, but he had not
time to do so, as he had not put any
brake on the car. At this time a rather
small bystander climbed over the back of
the car to the inside of the car, and ris-
ing the head of the animal, who was ap-
parently at the evening point with fright,
carefully backed the sociable animal
out of that in-horrible stall, and
landed him on the cobble-stones on all
fours, right side up, nothing broken,
and no one injured except some of the
female passengers, whose nerves were
unstrung by the intrusion.—*Washing-*

ton Star.

MORNING WORK.—A bad custom is
prevalent in many families, especially
among farmers, of working an hour
before breakfast, attending to "chores,"
hoeing the garden, cutting wood, mov-
ing, etc. This is convenient on many
accounts, but it is not conducive to
health. The prevalent opinion is that
the morning air is the purest and the
best for health, and bracing; but the
contrary is the fact. At no hour of the
day is the air more filled with damp-
ness, fogs, and miasmas than about
sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually
disappears these miasmas and influences
the day's advance. An early meal
braces up the system against these in-
fluences. Every one knows the languor
and faintness often experienced for the
first hour in the morning, and this is
increased by exercise and want of food.
We do not agree with the boarding-
school regime, which prescribes a long
walk before breakfast as a means of pro-
moting health.—*Exchange.*

Never marry for love, but see that
thou lovest only what is lovely.—*Wit-*

tem Penn.

Novel Uses of the Telephone.

Various are the surprises which blo-
som out of that wonderful instrument,
the telephone. In France they have
applied it for marine purposes. The
French war-steamers Desaix had to be
out from Toulon the old ship Argo-
naute. A conducting wire was rolled
round one of the towing cables, with
an end on board each vessel. The elec-
tric current was formed by the action
of the sea on the copper-sheathing of
the ships. A telephone was introduced
in the circuit on each, and communi-
cation established between them. Dur-
ing the whole time of the navigation
conversation could be carried on as
easily between the officers of the two
vessels as if they had been seated in
the same cabin. The next step was to
apply the telephone to the work of the
diver. One of the glasses of the helmet
is replaced by a copper plate, in which
is inserted a telephone; so that the man
has only a slight movement of the head
to make in order to receive communi-
cations or report observations. The
advantages of such an arrangement are
obvious. Frequently at sea the neces-
sity arises of examining the keel or bot-
tom of a ship. The diver descends and
is able to give an account of all he sees
and does and receive instructions with-
out having to be brought to the surface
to give explanations, as has hitherto
been the case. By the use of the tele-
phone a man at the bottom of the sea
can remain in constant verbal communi-
cation with those at the surface. But
the most singular application of the
telephone comes from New South
Wales, where Mr. Severn, an enthusi-
astic experimenter, claims that he has
made the deaf to hear with it. After
describing a very simple telephone
which he constructed out of a tin pot,
the closed end of which he opened and
tied over it a piece of parchment, pass-
ing a string through the center and mak-
ing a knot in it, Mr. Severn says: "I
made a loop in the string some three
feet long, put this loop over the fore-
head of the listening man (read many)
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and tied over it a piece of parchment, pass-
ing a string through the center and

THE WINTERS ADVOCATE.

EDITOR, DR. C. K. WOOD.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18 1878

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

WORDS OF OUR

We cannot let the present moment pass, without expressing our heart-felt thanks to our patrons and friends in Winters, for the noble manner in which they have come forward and subscribed for and renewed their subscription to the WINTERS ADVOCATE, for the fourth volume. Taking into consideration the fact, that a few disaffected are working with all their might against us, trying to keep people from subscribing, and the fact that it is a close time for money, we have received more subscriptions up to this time than we had reason to expect; and another fact we have learned; that there is a large number of firm, staunch supporters, who subscribe because they feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure to support their town paper, and not for the flour, as many have refused to take it, thought it is offered to all alike.

When all have subscribed whom we know will subscribe, we shall indeed feel proud of our list in this town. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of some of the tender-footed, we have a large increase in our list. Again permit us to thank you for the substantial manner in which you have come forward to our aid. Our thanks are equally due our friends in the country and other places from which we are receiving subscriptions and encouragements every day. In return for your kindness, we hope so to conduct our paper that each and every subscriber, at the end of Volume 4, will feel he is doubly paid for his investment.

McCabe's Dream of Ingersollville.

I had a dream which was not all a dream. I thought that I was on a long journey, through a beautiful country, when I suddenly came to a great city, with walls fifteen feet high. At the gate stood a sentinel, whose shining armor reflected the rays of the morning sun. As I was about to salute him and pass into the city, he stopped me and said: "Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?" I answered, "Yes, with all my heart." "Then," said he, "you cannot enter here. No man or woman who acknowledges that name can pass in here; stand aside! they are coming." I looked down the road and saw a vast multitude approaching. It was led by a military officer. "Who is that?" I asked of the sentinel. "That," he replied, is the great Col. Robert I—, the founder of the city of Ingersollville." "Who is he?" I ventured to enquire. "He is a great and mighty warrior, who fought in many bloody battles for the Union, during the great war." I felt ashamed of my ignorance of history, and stood silently watching the procession. I had heard of a Col. I—, who resigned in presence of the enemy, but of course this could not be the man. The procession came near enough for me to recognize some of the faces. I noted two infidel editors, of national celebrity, followed by great wagons, containing steam presses. There were also five members of Congress. All the noted infidels and scoffers of the country seemed to be there. Most of them passed in unchallenged by the sentinel, but at last a meek looking individual with a white necktie approached, and he was stopped. I saw at a glance it was a well known liberal preacher of New York. "Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?" said the sentinel. "Not much," said the Doctor. Everybody laughed, and he was allowed to pass in. There were artists there, with glorious pictures; singers with ravishing voices; tragedians and comedians, whose names have a world wide fame. Then came another division of the infidel host: saloon keepers, by thousands; proprietors of brothels, gambling halls and

theatres. Still another division swept by: burglars, thieves, thugs, incendiaries, highwaymen, murderers, all, all marching in. My vision grew keener. I beheld, and lo! Satan himself brought up the rear. High above the mass was a banner, on which was inscribed, "What has Christianity done for the country?" and another, on which was written, "Down with the churches! Away with Christianity; it interferes with our happiness! And then came a murmur of voices that grew louder and louder, until a shout went up like the roar of Niagara: "Away with him! Crucify him, crucify him!" I felt no desire now to enter Ingersollville. As the last of the procession entered, a few men and women, with broad-brimmed hats and plain bonnets, made their appearance, and wanted to enter as missionaries, but they were turned away sadly. A zealous young Methodist exhorter, with a bible under his arm, asked permission to enter, but the sentinel swore at him awfully. Then I thought I saw Brother Moody applying for admission, but was refused. I could not help smiling to hear Moody say, as he turned sadly away, "Well, they let me live and work in Chicago; it is very strange they won't let me into Ingersollville." The sentinel went inside the gate and shut it with a bang, and I thought as soon as it was shut a mighty angel came down, with an iron bar, and barred the gate on the outside, and wrote upon it, in letters of fire, "Doomed to live together for six months." Then he went away, and all was silent, except the noise of revelry that came from within the city walls. I went away, and as I journeyed through the land, I could scarcely believe my eyes. Peace and plenty smiled everywhere. The jails were all empty; the penitentiaries were without occupants. The police of great cities were idle; judges sat in the court rooms with nothing to do. Business was brisk. Many great buildings, formerly crowded with criminals, were turned into manufacturing factories. Just about this time, the President of the United States called for a Day of Thanksgiving. I attended services in a Presbyterian church. The preacher dwelt upon the changed condition of affairs. As he went on and depicted the great prosperity that had come to the country, I saw an old deacon clasp his handkerchief over his mouth. An ancient spinster, who never did like shouting Methodism—a regular old blue stocking Presbyterian—couldn't hold in. She expressed the feeling of every one present, by shouting with all her might, "Glory to God for Ingersollville!" A young theological student lifted up his hand and devoutly added: "Esto perpetua." Everybody smiled. The country was almost delirious with joy. Great processions of children went along the highways, singing, "We will not give up the Bible, God's blessed word of truth." Vast assemblies of reformed inebriates, with their wives and children, gathered in the open air. I thought I was in one meeting where Bishop Simpson made an address, and as he ended it, a mighty shout went up, till the earth rang again. O, it was wonderful! and then we all stood up and sang with tears of joy.

All hail the power of Jesus' name; Let angels prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all.

The six months had well nigh gone; I made my way back to the gate of Ingersollville. A dreadful silence reigned over the city, broken only by the sharp crack of a revolver now and then. I saw a man trying to get in at the gate, and I said to him, "My friend, where are you from?" "I live in Chicago," said he, "and they've taxed us to death there; I've heard of this city, and I want to go in, to buy some real estate in this new and growing place." He failed utterly to remove the bar, but by some means he got a ladder about twelve feet long, and with its aid he climbed up the wall. With an eye to business, he shouted to the first person he saw: "Halloa, there; what's the price of real estate in Ingersollville?" "Nothing," shouted a voice, "you can have all you want, if you'll just take it and pay the taxes." "What made your taxes so high?" said the Chicago man. I noted the answer carefully; I shall never forget it: "we've had to build forty new jails and fourteen penitentiaries; in every ward; we've had to disband the public schools, and it takes all the revenue of the city to keep up the police force." Where's my old friend I—?" said the Chicago man. "Oh, he's going about today, with a subscription paper to build a church. They have got up a petition to send out for a lot of preachers to come and hold revival services. If we can only get them over the wall, we may

hope for a future for Ingersollville, yet! The six months ended. Instead of opening the door, a tunnel was dug under the wall, large enough for one person to crawl through at a time. First came two bankrupt editors, followed by Col. I— himself, and then the whole population crawled through. Then I thought some how great crowds of Christians surrounded the city. There was Moody and Simpson and Hammond and Earle and hundreds of preachers and exhorters, and they began singing "Come ye sinners poor and needy." And a needier crowd never was seen on earth. I conversed with some of the inhabitants of the abandoned city, and asked a few of them this question: "Do you believe in hell?" I cannot record the answer; they were terribly orthodox. One old man said, "We were there on probation for six months; and I won't join." I knew by that that he was an old Methodist backslider. The sequel of it all was a great revival, that gathered in a mighty harvest from the city of Ingersollville.

C. A. Poverty Nook, Nov. 11, 1878.

Beaconsfield and His

A Boston man and his daughter were sitting on the front piazza, when the father requested his daughter to read him the evening paper. "What shall I read about?" queried the Boston girl, as she opened the paper. "Read the European news," responded the father. The Boston girl began; "It is rumored that Beaconsfield will not accept the decoration of the"—and then she blushed a deep red, and stopped. "Proceed," said the father, after a pause. "I cannot," returned the Boston girl blushing still deeper. "Why not?" queried the father, in some surprise. "Because I do not like to," replied the Boston girl, painfully. "Nonsense," exclaimed the father, sternly; "read the item, I tell you." The Boston girl caught up the paper in desperation, stared at it in a stony manner, attempted to speak, and fainted dead away. When she had been restored, and the excitement had subsided, the father took the paper out behind the house, turned to the dreadful item and read; "It is rumored that Beaconsfield will not accept the decoration of the garter."

Madison Corre pence.

President Johnston's meetings are well attended. On Sunday there were six baptisms, and on Wednesday six more. The friends of Wm. Egans will be sorry to learn of the destruction of his barn, by fire, containing six tons of hay, 60 sacks of grain, six sets of harness; saddles, etc., besides wagons and header beds. Four horses were burned to death. No insurance. Mr. Egans is an industrious and deserving man, and his loss comes at a bad time. L. W. Hilliker is fixing up the lot on the east of his hotel, for a croquet park. The Madison Flouring Mill is doing a good business; running nearly all the time. Dr. Fifield is now postmaster at Madison, in place of H. Cramer.

An Exciting Race.

A man whose business ostensibly is to repair sewing machines, put up at the Madison Hotel, and after running a bill there, as he was about to leave the town, he called up several to the bar and treated them. He then very leisurely stepped out of the door as though he was going to fix someone's machine; but slipped round, got his valise and started off across the fields, keeping in the shadow of the fence, until he was nearly half a mile away before the landlord saw him. The landlord then saddled his horse and went for him. As he gained upon him he would get over the fence and change his course, and the landlord would have to ride quite a distance to get through the fence, and again as he neared the tinker, he would tack, thus prolonging the race and making it an exciting one. Finally the tinker's wind gave out, and the landlord captured him, lolling and perspiring at every pore, and made him pony up.

TIME TABLE

V. V. AND C. L. R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, NOV. 11th, 1878.

V. V. AND C. L. R. R.

TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, NOV.

11th, 1878.

GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

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No. 2 No. 4.

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Dining With the Queen of England
I herewith give you a few sample results of my mission to England, and will begin with the particulars of a dinner with royalty:

The Lord Steward is commanded; by the Queen to invite Mr. ... to dinner on ... at 8 o'clock: Windsor Castle.

The card is 6 1/2 inches. Such is the style of invitation to dinner with the Queen of England. The guests all assemble in the drawing room and there await her Majesty's entrance. There is no regular announcement made, but the guests are generally notified of the approach of the sovereign lady, and all form themselves into a crescent to receive her. She does not greet each guest by offering her hand, but usually extends her hand to the ladies present. She is always accompanied by her daughter. When the guest of the day is not of royal blood the arrangements as to precedence are generally privately arranged.

The guest of the day, however, sits on her Majesty's right hand, and the royal family on the left. At the table there are always three servants to every guest; one to place the plates and the others to fetch the wine. Her Majesty eats at state dinner without gloves, and when she finishes every one is expected to stop immediately. When the meal is over the Queen leaves the room first and is followed by the rest of the guests.

It is optional in England whether the hostess is present at a gentleman's dinner, but they usually are, and will often have another lady for company. The lady of the house receives her husband and guests with him. In England the gentleman always offers his right arm to escort a lady from the drawing room to the dinner-table. This point is now authentically decided by the highest authority in the world.

A family dinner differs from state affairs in every essential point. It was presented to a nobleman—an earl—who was considered a first-class authority on such matters, and stating that I desired, I was treated with the greatest liberality. Without taking up your valuable space with the questions, I will simply give the answers. They will certainly be plain enough to the class of readers who will pursue my poorly written letter.

The master of the house leaves the drawing room first, and the mistress last. To digress a little, I will state that of late years there have been so many changes in dinner etiquette, that one has to keep well posted or be considered ill informed.

It is used also to be the fashion for the hostess to ask the guest whether he would like soup or fish, but now the soup is sent around whether the guest wants it or not, and the guest is expected to eat it or not. If the servants do not go round with the wine, the gentlemen help the ladies and themselves. It used to be the fashion for the hostess to say, "Shall I help you to a piece of the chicken or duck?" (not now). Now everything is passed by the servant.

It used to be the style for the first served to wait until every one was served before he began to eat, but now every one begins immediately that he is helped.

Young ladies are limited to three glasses of light wine, while married ladies accustomed to good society often drink six. It used also to be the fashion for a gentleman to ask the ladies to drink with him, but not so now. The different wines with different dishes are as follows: With fish or soup use sherry or champagne. With roast meat use hook or claret. With turtle use punch. With whitebait use champagne. With game use port or burgundy. Between the roast and confectionery use sparkling wines. With sweets use madeira. With dessert use port, tokay, madeira, sherry or claret.

Ice is never put in red wines, even in summer. Burgundy should be slightly warmed. Claret cup and champagne cup should always be iced—and these are the only two wines in which ice is used. Every kind of wine has its different kind of glass; champagne glasses for champagne only; goblets for claret and burgundy; ordinary wine glasses for sherry and madeira; green glasses for port. Port, sherry and madeira are decanted in the late style, but hook and champagne appear in their native bottles.

Claret and burgundy are always handed around in claret jugs. The servants all leave the room when dessert is on the table, and the coffee and liquors are handed around about a quarter of an hour after dessert has been on the table—after this the ladies retire.

The old-fashioned way of refusing the last piece of bread in a dish, or the last glass of wine in a decanter, is now obsolete. The precedence of rank at private dinners is as follows: Foreign ambassadors take precedence of the English nobles, archbishops rank with dukes, bishops rank with earls. Ordinary foreign counts take no precedence in England, but rank with English barons. An earl's grandson and all near relations (untitled) of the aristocracy, precede the esquires and country gentlemen. Then comes wives of country gentlemen of no profession, barristers' wives, naval officers and their wives, military men and their wives. There is no specific place for physicians, who, however, are ranked in the royal house as next to knights, and turkey before the lady, who is assisted by the gentleman on her right. Before either of these dishes are uncovered the last dishes are placed on the table.

The second course follows; the game is placed before the host, and the puddings before the lady; the jellies and blanc mange on the sides. No one helps himself or another at these dinners. The servants pass everything. The second course having been removed the cheese is passed around,

and thanks are returned before dessert. When the ladies have all finished, the hostess bows to the most distinguished lady present, as a signal, and all rise and the ladies leave the room. The host goes out last. Now here is a decision.

Out bread at breakfast. Break it at dinner. Bite it at tea. How's that for style? Fact, though, Wine is carried around by the butler until dessert is on the table. Then, the servants leave the room, the gentlemen help the ladies beside them and pass the bottle on.

Napkins are now thrown on the floor and not put on the table as formerly. There are plenty of servants to pick them up after every one has left the room.—Cor. Detroit News.

Two Lessons from the Great Burglary.
Two lessons are forcibly taught by the unexplained burglary in this city on Sunday morning. One is addressed to bank officers. The other is addressed to persons who deposit boxes of valuables in banks for safe keeping.

This robbery of securities worth nearly three millions of dollars from the Manhattan Savings Institution in the city of New York, on the night of the 1st inst., is a most remarkable case. The burglar, or burglars, who were the perpetrators of the crime, were not only successful in their attempt, but they were also very clever in their escape. They were not only successful in their attempt, but they were also very clever in their escape.

Let us assume that the janitor's statement is perfectly true, and that he revealed the combination to the burglars under their threat to take his life if he refused. It does not positively appear whether he simply gave them the combination, or whether he was compelled to open the safe himself. In most cases, however, an oral description of the combination would not suffice. The burglars would force the custodian to apply it for them.

The difficulty of doing this must always be open to the public, even if the person possessing a knowledge of the combination reside at a distance from the bank building. There would be so much risk of detection in conveying a cashier, living up town, could be suspected of night burglar and compelled to tell them how to open the safe of his bank down town. Ordinary men cannot be expected to maintain secrecy when their own lives are balanced against the property of others.

Heroes are not met with every day like the New England cashier who died rather than disclose to the robbers the secret of his safe. But in the case we have supposed possible, the opportunity of baffling the criminals are almost infinite. The element of time is all ways important in such crimes. The person assaulted can give the figures incorrectly without immediate detection; and unless the burglar exposes themselves to the excessive dangers of taking him a long with them, a great deal of time will necessarily be lost in going and returning. This delay, in nine instances out of ten, would prevent any defeat the projected crime. But knowledge of this probability could hardly fail to deter burglars from such an undertaking.

Where, however, the combination is known to a person who sleeps under the same roof that covers the safe, the robbery becomes a simple matter of quiet terrorism. If the guardian is weak, he yields as readily as did the janitor of the Manhattan Institution. Stronger men sometimes resist for a while, and then give way. It is only one man in a thousand who will die rather than betray such a trust.

The second lesson which this great burglary suggests is that it is unwise to deposit valuables with an institution under circumstances which do not make it responsible for their safe keeping. We know it is quite customary in this city for people to leave boxes of securities in the custody of their banks which assume the care of the property, but the reported loss of a large amount held in this way at the Manhattan Institution well illustrates the risk such depositors run in so doing. A corporation of persons taking property without an institution, except in case of gross negligence. Whether it was gross negligence or not to give the combination of the safe to a weak janitor, is a question; but, in any event, prudent people will prefer to deposit their valuables where they can be insured against loss from whatever cause.—N. Y. Sun.

Influence of the Moon on Crops.
A correspondent of a New York paper was planning potatoes in the light of the moon, or in the increase of the moon; several of his neighbors were present and a discussion arose as to the influence of the moon on the crops.

Answering its correspondent's inquiry, the paper said: "There has been a way a powerful superstition that the moon exerted a great influence upon the affairs of mankind, but this idea has prevailed chiefly among those who did not understand the utter impossibility that the moon could exert any such influence. Formerly the stars were supposed to assist the moon in these influences with mankind and their labors, and to be the cause of the stars' influence on the possession of power. Now the stars have lost this reputation, and the moon is in a fair way to lose what is left to it. Formerly crazy people were 'moonstruck,' but now when we see a lunatic (derived from luna, the moon, and really meaning moonstruck), we do not blame the moon for it. The moon has now fallen so low as to be supposed by some to influence only the twinning of beans on the pole, the planting of seeds, the wasting of fat pork in the pan, unless it was killed under a growing moon, and the making of soft soap. To a reasonable person this seems a small business for the moon to be engaged in, or a very unlikely thing that the moon can exert such influence. If any difference occurs it will be from other causes, such as soil, weather, etc. Last, it is absolutely certain that the moon's influence on our atmosphere is so very small that it cannot even effect the weather in the least."

Newspapers are used in many public schools of the West instead of books for reading lessons. Wisconsin has over 20,000,000 acres of good farming lands that have never been plowed.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

WHEAT—During the week the market has ruled active at full prices. Towards the close it is more quiet, and there is no export demand of the moment, and local dealers have ample stocks and are not disposed to load up more heavily in the steady, declining condition of wheat. The exports for the week ended at 11,000 barrels, including nearly 10,000 for China by the Pacific Mail, and the remainder for other ports. We quote Superfine common, \$1.15; extra, \$1.20; No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.30; No. 3, \$1.35; No. 4, \$1.40; No. 5, \$1.45; No. 6, \$1.50; No. 7, \$1.55; No. 8, \$1.60; No. 9, \$1.65; No. 10, \$1.70; No. 11, \$1.75; No. 12, \$1.80; No. 13, \$1.85; No. 14, \$1.90; No. 15, \$1.95; No. 16, \$2.00; No. 17, \$2.05; No. 18, \$2.10; No. 19, \$2.15; No. 20, \$2.20; No. 21, \$2.25; No. 22, \$2.30; No. 23, \$2.35; No. 24, \$2.40; No. 25, \$2.45; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 27, \$2.55; No. 28, \$2.60; No. 29, \$2.65; No. 30, \$2.70; No. 31, \$2.75; No. 32, \$2.80; No. 33, \$2.85; No. 34, \$2.90; No. 35, \$2.95; No. 36, \$3.00; No. 37, \$3.05; No. 38, \$3.10; No. 39, \$3.15; No. 40, \$3.20; No. 41, \$3.25; No. 42, \$3.30; No. 43, \$3.35; No. 44, \$3.40; No. 45, \$3.45; No. 46, \$3.50; No. 47, \$3.55; No. 48, \$3.60; No. 49, \$3.65; No. 50, \$3.70; No. 51, \$3.75; No. 52, \$3.80; No. 53, \$3.85; No. 54, \$3.90; No. 55, \$3.95; No. 56, \$4.00; No. 57, \$4.05; No. 58, \$4.10; No. 59, \$4.15; No. 60, \$4.20; No. 61, \$4.25; No. 62, \$4.30; No. 63, \$4.35; No. 64, \$4.40; No. 65, \$4.45; No. 66, \$4.50; No. 67, \$4.55; No. 68, \$4.60; No. 69, \$4.65; No. 70, \$4.70; No. 71, \$4.75; No. 72, \$4.80; No. 73, \$4.85; No. 74, \$4.90; No. 75, \$4.95; No. 76, \$5.00; No. 77, \$5.05; No. 78, \$5.10; No. 79, \$5.15; No. 80, \$5.20; No. 81, \$5.25; No. 82, \$5.30; No. 83, \$5.35; No. 84, \$5.40; No. 85, \$5.45; No. 86, \$5.50; No. 87, \$5.55; No. 88, \$5.60; No. 89, \$5.65; No. 90, \$5.70; No. 91, \$5.75; No. 92, \$5.80; No. 93, \$5.85; No. 94, \$5.90; No. 95, \$5.95; No. 96, \$6.00; No. 97, \$6.05; No. 98, \$6.10; No. 99, \$6.15; No. 100, \$6.20; No. 101, \$6.25; No. 102, \$6.30; No. 103, \$6.35; No. 104, \$6.40; No. 105, \$6.45; No. 106, \$6.50; No. 107, \$6.55; No. 108, \$6.60; No. 109, \$6.65; No. 110, \$6.70; No. 111, \$6.75; No. 112, \$6.80; No. 113, \$6.85; No. 114, \$6.90; No. 115, \$6.95; No. 116, \$7.00; No. 117, \$7.05; No. 118, \$7.10; No. 119, \$7.15; No. 120, \$7.20; No. 121, \$7.25; No. 122, \$7.30; No. 123, \$7.35; No. 124, \$7.40; No. 125, \$7.45; No. 126, \$7.50; No. 127, \$7.55; No. 128, \$7.60; No. 129, \$7.65; No. 130, \$7.70; No. 131, \$7.75; No. 132, \$7.80; No. 133, \$7.85; No. 134, \$7.90; No. 135, \$7.95; No. 136, \$8.00; No. 137, \$8.05; No. 138, \$8.10; No. 139, \$8.15; No. 140, \$8.20; No. 141, \$8.25; No. 142, \$8.30; No. 143, \$8.35; No. 144, \$8.40; No. 145, \$8.45; No. 146, \$8.50; No. 147, \$8.55; No. 148, \$8.60; No. 149, \$8.65; No. 150, \$8.70; No. 151, \$8.75; No. 152, \$8.80; No. 153, \$8.85; No. 154, \$8.90; No. 155, \$8.95; No. 156, \$9.00; No. 157, \$9.05; No. 158, \$9.10; No. 159, \$9.15; No. 160, \$9.20; No. 161, \$9.25; No. 162, \$9.30; No. 163, \$9.35; No. 164, \$9.40; No. 165, \$9.45; No. 166, \$9.50; No. 167, \$9.55; No. 168, \$9.60; No. 169, \$9.65; No. 170, \$9.70; No. 171, \$9.75; No. 172, \$9.80; No. 173, \$9.85; No. 174, \$9.90; No. 175, \$9.95; No. 176, \$10.00; No. 177, \$10.05; No. 178, \$10.10; No. 179, \$10.15; No. 180, \$10.20; No. 181, \$10.25; 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